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The prescience of the authors of the Federal Constitution was clearly shown when they fixed the term of United States Senators at six years, two years longer than the term of the President. That provision of law, and the recognition, by a uniform division of representation, of the autonomy of the several States, have proved of almost incalculable value in preserving the rights of the people from Executive encroach-ments, from the frenzy of party excitement, and from carelessly considered or dangerous measures, passed under stress of approaching elections by the House of ntatives.

During the past six months we have seen the Senate of the United States standing like a rock of granite against any attempt. by a wilful and scandalous misuse of Federal patronage, to cajole or coerce its deliberations, or to affect the judgment of the majority. We have seen it standing up for the honor of the flag and for an American foreign policy against Executive assault. We have seen it affirming its independence by the rejection of unsuitable judicial noms. We have seen the Senators standing up for the industrial interests of their setive States in the public drawing from the grab bag of the Wilson bill and insisting on a fair division of the favors of unconstitutional protection, when the Representatives in the House from these same States seemed to be more deeply concerned in Postmasterships, river and harbor appropriations, private pension a similar matters of local concern. riations, private pension claims, and

The Senate is the constitutional bulwark of conservative government, and the free and independent agency for recording the wishes of the people of the various States.

It is the custom of some persons nowadays, fainted with the false political teachings of Populism and of anarchy, and incapable of understanding the true limitations of political power in the United States, to attack the integrity of the Senate and the autonomy of the States, joint safeguards of the people against dangerous or incendiary legislation, and to prefer the establishment of a despotic personal rule in the Federal Government. No Democrat, and especially no strict constructionist of the Constitution, who remembers the inestimable service to free institutions performed by the Senate when it rejected the odious Force bill, which the House had passed, and which a Republican President was eager to sign, could be guilty of such political heresy.

No! The United States Senate is the buttress of constitutional limitations and of the usages, traditions, and safeguards established by the people.

No fear, while forty-four States have uniform representation in that body, that the military and naval forces will be used to override the wishes of a foreign nation craving the benefits of free institutions. No fear that by a Presidential juggle of

Postmasterships or department appointments, a majority of the Senate may be induced to forget the industrial or political interests of the States which the Senate is bound to defend.

Three cheers for the United States Senate within the constitutional limits established

The Mosquito Coast.

The resolution which was offered in the Senate this week by Mr. Mongan, and promptly adopted, inquiring into the recent landing of armed men at Bluefields from the British war ship Cleopatra, shows by its very language the grave character of the subject involved. It calls upon the President to inform the Senate "whether the Government of Great Britain has occupied Bluefields, or any other place on the Mosquito Reservation, in the State of Nicaragua, with a military force," and also as to the character and strength of that force, and as to the claim of authority made by the British Government so to occupy that country.

When it is understood that, if the occupation of Bluefields is of the character that has been rumored, it would set up a claim of authority on the part of Great Britain which this country has never admitted. and indeed has persistently denied, the reason for offering the resolution of inquiry is apparent. As our Government understands the matter, any such occupation would be a violation of the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty of 1850. Add that Bluefields, the capital and chief city of the Mosquito Reservation, is only about seventy miles from Greytown, the terminus of the Nicaragua Canal, and the importance of the inquiry

becomes further manifest. The Mosquito Coast occupies the greater part of the Atlantic seaboard of Nicaragua, from the Wawa to the Rama River, as the limits are fixed by the treaty of 1860. Discovered by COLUMBUS in 1502, Nicaragus about twenty years later was regularly occupied by Spain, which continued her dominion there for three centuries, until the revolution of 1821 procured independence for Central America. But from about 1655 the Mosquito Coast had occupied a semi-independent position, governed by its native Indians and their ting, under a nominal protection of Great Britain, and the latter, after 1740, retained a sort of foothold there, in spite of various subsequent treaty stipulations with Spain. One chief, who was erowned in 1825, at his death even appointed the British agent at Balize his regent, and in 1848 Great Britain seized San Juan. That brought to a focus the controversy which she had always had with the United States over her alleged protectorate.

Accordingly, in 1850, under the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty, Great Britain and our Government joined in a mutual pledge not to "occupy, fortify, colonize, or exercise dominion over the Mosquito Coast or any part of Central America." This, therefore, is the explanation of the reference in Mr. Mongan's remarks before the Senate on the affair at Biuelleids, in the course of which he expressed a desire to know whether the provisions of the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty had been violated by the landing of British forces there.

ten years later, in 1800, by the treaty Managua, ceded her protectorate absolutely to Niearagua. The condition accepted by the latter was that the local chief or king of the Reserva Mosquita, should retain his administrative \$5,000 from Nicaragua. That king, however, died in 1864, and Nicaragua never recognized his successor; and, in fact, she then stopped the payment of the subsidy. Still, the Reservation has continued to be governed by a chief or king chosen by the natives, sided by an administrative council at Blueficids. The development of the region in importance has led to the surmise that Nicaragua may be anxious to put down the local administration, or control it. It is certainly not exactly what it used to be, as the influx of Jamaica negroes has given them a strong political hold there.

It has further been conjectured that Great Britain might possibly base a claim of a right to political interference on the attempt of Nicaragua to set aside the degree of autonomy guaranteed to the Mosquito Coast by the treaty of 1860. But she has really no right to interfere, after making the treaty of 1850. The facts of the recent trouble are a little doubtful as yet; but, according to one story, a quarrel between the Mosquito king and a party of Jamaica negroes resulted in such disturbances that Nicaragua sent troops into the Mosquito territory. Our consular agent at Bluefields had meanwhile also sounded the alarm, but the Kearsarge was wrecked while going thither at his request. The Cleopatra, however, was at hand, and landed troops at the desire, according to one account, of the Mosquito king, who had protested to the British authorities against Nicaraguan

encroachments. Now, accordingly, the point of interest is to know whether the British forces were landed on the plea that Nicaragua is not standing by her arrangement of 1860 with England, or simply with a view to preserve the property and rights of foreigners, including those of Americans, as well as of Englishmen, in the lack of an American vessel to perform that task.

It is certain that no claims of Great Britain to any political authority whatever on the Mosquito Coast will be acknowledged by the United States.

Fifteen Millions Saved in Pensions. The passage by the House of the Pension Supply bill substantially as made up by the committee, insures an enormous reduction in next year's outlay for this purpose. But the question arises whether the Senate can safely concur in this economy, or whether it is an inadequate provision, that will return to plague the next session with a prodigious deficiency. On this point there is some very timely

and instructive testimony in the acknowledgment even of those who would like to see more money laid out in pensions. The bill, as presented to the House, carried \$151,581,570. Last year's appropriation was \$166,530,350. Thus is made a prospective gain to the Treasury of close upon \$15,000 .-000. Commissioner RAUM, it will be remembered, only a little more than a year ago estimated that the appropriation now under consideration would have to be about \$180,000,000, and that this would be the high-water mark of expenditures under existing laws. Now we find the House contenting itself with an appropriation about \$28,000,000 less than he calculated upon. It might therefore at first be suspected that the House has greatly underestimated the current needs. But Gen. RAUM's figures were based upon the theory that the next fiscal year would see about 1,250,000 pensioners on the rolls, and it is doubtful whether the number will very greatly exceed 1,000,000. On Dec. 31, 1893. there were 996,142 pensioners. The weeding out of fraudulent pensions and the policy of disallowing, hereafter, rates not made in accordance with law, account partly for the recent slow increase of the rolls.

In addition the pension-making machinery is no longer turning out certificates at the almost incredible speed and volume achieved by RAUM. Mr. GROUT has given some interesting statistics on this point. In a single fiscal year Commissioner RAUM issued the prodigious number of 311,589 certificates, whereas in the first six months of the present fiscal year Commissioner LOCHREN issued only 33,999, which is at the rate of 68,000 in a year. In other words, Gen. RAUM granted applications over four times as fast as Judge Lockeen now grants them. Again, from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1892, RAUM allowed 110,266 claims and rejected 44,398, whereas Lochnen during the corresponding months of 1893 allowed \$5,755 and rejected 67,383. That is to say, RAUM allowed more than twice as many as he rejected, and Lochnen rejected pearly twice as many as he allowed. Without considering the question why this remarkable difference in the fate of applications occurred, the result on the condition of the pension roll is apparent. Whatever the cause, the fact itself shows why nearly \$28,000,000 less is needed for pensions next

year than RAUM had anticipated. Again, for the first six months of the present fiscal year, in which Lochnen issued 33,999 certificates, the first payments on those certificates were only \$4,769,310.43, whereas, for the corresponding six months of the previous year, under RAUM, when the "Catholic Family," as heretics and sec-110,483 certificates were issued, the first payments on them were \$19,507,930.83. Here is a difference of nearty \$15,000,000. The average value on one of RAUM's certificates was \$175.57, and on one of Lochnen's it was only \$110.83. The difference on the whole number issued by the latter amounts to \$2,301,160, exclusive of the saving due to the smaller number of certificates issued. Once more, taking the 29,000 rejections by Judge LOCHBEN in excess of the rejections by RAUM, in the same period, had these claims been accepted the first payments on them would have been nearly \$2,000,000 at LOCHEEN'S rate, and above \$3,000,000 on RAUM'S. Finally, taking into view also the issue of fewer certificates, Mr. GROUT thinks that the six months' work might have cost the Treasury from \$19,000,000 to \$20,000,000 more if performed by RAUM than as performed by Lochben. Here, however, it is well to note the point made by Mr. O'NEIL, that, in order not to receive a false impression as to the present work of the Pension Bureau, we must also observe the decreasing number of applications. These were 363,799 in 1891, but only 188,345 in 1892, and

only 119,361 last year. To go into the question of the new methods of administration in the Pension Bureau would involve a wholly different branch of inquiry, but a side light may be thrown on that matter by Mr. GROUT's statement that, hitherto, local Boards have not only examined the character of the disability, but have given their opinion on the rate of pecsion to which the claimant is entitled. whereas now this latter point must be left wholly to the decision of the Board of Having thus given up all claim to the Medical Examiners in the Pension Office

ners. Again, we have the famous new ruling of Secretary HORE SMITH of May 27, 1893, revoking Gen. BAUM's order No. 164 in regard to ratings, which affected not only new cases but 400,000 old ones already arisen under Commissioner RAUM. Mr. functions, and for ten years, or until 1870, GROUT said, a few days ago, that he should receive an annual subvention of had trustworthy information that from 400 to 600 notices are now going out daily from the Pension Office, notifying holders of pensions that their pensions will be re-rated, if not altogether suspended, unless additional evidence is furnished within a specified time, to show title to the present rate. Assuming that most of those who are thus notified have already put in their very best evidence, and hav no more to furnish, Mr. Gnour expects very large reduction in pension expanses

from this cause. Without going into the right or the wrong, the expediency or inexpediency, either of the new re-rating order or of the new policy in regard to local medical examiners, we think it must now be clear that the saving of over \$15,000,000 from last year's appropriation and of about \$29,000,000 from what Gen. RAUM had expected, is a real and not a sham saving. And it is fair to suppose that the reduction will continue. In January, 1823, 17,142 certificates were issued; in February, 14,173; in March, 16,364. RAUM's deputy. DAVIDsoy, still continuing through that month; in April, still under Davidson, 14,044; but in May, most of which was under LOCHREN, the certificates dropped to 8,724, and in June to 6.331. Mr. GROUT frankly declares that he feels "constrained to say that I think the sum named in this bill is all that will be expended by the Pension Bureau under its present management."

It has seemed well to quote Mr. GROUT on this point, rather than the estimates of the Pension Office or those of some friend of Judge Lochnen's administration, like Gen. BLACK, because Mr. GBOUT is avowedly in favor of larger expenditures. Noting that the pension outgo for the first six months of the present year was only \$69,148,906.67, and that at the same rate the year's total would be less than \$140,000,000, on an appropriation of \$166,530,350, he says that at this rate Judge Lochnen will save \$26,000,000 to the Treasury even on the present year's appropriation. Be that as it may, Mr. GROUT expects a saving of several millions even upon the greatly reduced current bill as it now stands. The Senate, therefore, may safely accept it at its present figures, and the Treasury can count with a good degree of confidence on a saving of \$15,000,000 from this source.

The Holy Cross Enthusiasts.

The Holy Cross Magazine is a monthly published by the order or society of Episcopal monks of which Father HUNTINGTON is the best known representative. It is sent out from the little village of Westminster. in Maryland, and probably its circulation is small; yet its editor is confident that be has entered on a mission which is bound to produce results in this country that will change the whole religious life and thought of the people.

This mission is to create a "Catholic revival" in the United States, and the Holy Cross Magazine takes pains to make it appear that this Catholicity is not to be Romish at all," but a return to "the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church' before the development of the Roman, or Papal, system. Its theory is that our social. political, and religious evils have their sole source in the failure of the "American Church to realize her Catholic heritage," by reason of which "she, like other portions of the now divided Christendom, has 'sinned and come short of the glory of Gon." The only hope of the redemption of society, it believes, is in the Church, in its continuous inspiration, its unbroken miracle working. and the unquestioning acceptance of its authority as supreme and absolute in all matters of morals and religion.

The Order of the Holy Cross opposes the current skepticism with the assertion that the only fact of history of easential importance is the government of the world by a rendered to an earthly monarch. It scouts the idea that religious allegiance should be to principles merely. It says the devotion must be to JESUS CHREST individually, as a living and loving Master. It demands that He shall be worshipped as a King, and it uses the terms expressive of subjection to a monarch when it refers to the allegiance proper for men to render to Him. It has a like personal adoration for the Virgin Many. It appeals to "the Mother of our divine Lord to pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death." It advocates prayers to saints, penance, absolution, confession, and every other doctrine which in the Protestant understanding is distinctively Roman Catholic. Yet the editor resents with much heat a charge made by an Episcopal paper that he is under "Romish" influences.

He declares himself to be as bitterly opposed to the doctrine of the Papai supremacy as any Protestant, but the differences of religious opinion as to that matter do not in his opinion constitute any insuperable bar to the union of the historic Church for which he is desirous and of which his hope is confident. This Church he holds to be the Anglican and Roman communions. All those outside their limits, he speaks of as removed from tarians, who have no share in the inheritance from "the Church which our Lord established." "Any one who will take the pains to look into the records," says the Holy Cross Magazine, " may see for himself that the work of JESUS CHRIST, although interfered with by one man or another, from MARTIN LUTHER down to the latest 'reformer,' still goes on, and, as He promised, the gates of hell have not prevailed against His Church, because the Holy Spirit whom

He sent still abides within it. We infer, therefore, that the Holy Cross fraternity do not regard the differences of opinion between them and the Roman Catholics regarding the Papal supremacy as a very serious matter. They feel that they are all one family, with a common inhertance of faith, and that they ought to work together for a common end as against the common enemy, sectarianism.

Why, then, does this Protestant fraternity remain apart? What is its distinctive function? Has it not already yielded so much of the Roman Catholic argument that in consistency it will have to yield the rest? If the Church is infallible, as the Holy Cross Magazine argues, why is it not capable of making an infallible Pope? If what it does is of God necessarily, what justification is there for the rebellion of these men against a particular exercise of its authority? Of all Protestants, these Westminster monks, arrayed against the fundamental principle of Protestantism. seem to have least excuse for their mutiny. According to their own doctrine and theory. are they not the worst of sectarians?

They are a very earnest band of men. constantly travelling hither and thither in but logically and inevitably they must end their journeying in the Church of Rome, unless meanwhile they lose their religious faith altogether.

Firing. We must all jog along on nature's shanks for a while yet, or until the German inventor LILIENTHAL attaches to our shoulders those "fixed wings" with which he himself can fly about at his case. At first thought we should like to see the fulfilment of that memorable prediction sent to THE SUN by his friend, Mr. ZUBERSCHLER of this city: "I wish to put on record my belief, and I know whereof I speak, that man will navigate the air at will

It is a very serious-looking account of the wondrous invention with which this well-informed gentleman has favored us The inventor is a distinguished practical engineer of Berlin, and by tho aid of his simple device he has repeatedly winged his way through the sir. We are not among those who would sneer at this or any other novelty before investigating it; we only wish that Mr. LILIENTRAL would come over to New York and show us how to take a fly. We have always been willing to believe that mankind would some time be able to fly, or, as Mr. LILIEN-THAL puts it, to "accomplish dynamic flight with oscillating wings." The experiments of the ages, and of this age, in aerial navigation ought to be successful before the world ends.

Yet we are apprehensive. If, for example, the Chicago people had wings they would all fly to New York; but then we could meet them half way and persuade them back to their own place. If TALMAGE had wings, he would keep the whole country in terror of his sermons; but then people could perhaps fly away from him. Just think what would happen if Dr. DEPEW could put on his wings and fly about. We guess that dug-outs will become popular when winged men and women fill the air.

We wish success to Mr. LILIENTHAL. We are willing that Mr. ZUBERBUHLER's prediction shall be realized within twelve months. Let us all, meanwhile, make the best we can of these few quiet months of the flying year.

In the Constitution. Once more an old question, which cannot

be spoken of without using a phrase that seems to us akin to irreverence, is before Congress. We refer to that question in polities ordinarily known as pause, reader !-"Gop in the Constitution." On Tuesday of this week "the House Committee on the Judiciary gave a hearing upon the resolution of Congressman Morse (Rep.) of Massachusetts which declares that Gon should be recognized in the Constitution." Among those who delivered arguments before the committee in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, were two or three clergymen and several laymen. They argued in effect that the Delty is concerned about procuring a recognition of His existence in the Constitution of the United States; and that the omission from that document of the Name by which He is known among men is a virtual denial of His Being. It seems to us that a thought of this kind, or language of this nature. must be offensive to every reverent mind, to every person who has any conception of the incomprehensible power, majesty, and glory of the Eternal and Omnipotent Creator of the universe.

The great majority of the framers of the Federal Constitution were of the Christian faith, true believers in GoD, as certainly was GEORGE WASHINGTON, the President of the Convention by which it was framed; but neither Washington nor the other members of the Convention thought it necessary to proclaim their religious faith anywhere in the text of the Constitution, which was ordained for purely secular purposes, or, as set forth in its preamble, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, personal Gop, and it extends to Him the and secure the blessings of liberty loyal devotion which, in a lesser degree, is to ourselves and our posterity." There were men of that time who desired to form a union between Church and State; but, fortunately for the peace and freedom of our country, they were unable to carry out their design, which was finally frustrated by the first constitutional amendment, providing that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Thus happily were the United States relieved from all danger of a national ecclesiastical establishment. Our Government is exclusively secular, yet not anti-religious. We have no doubt that at least some of those who appeared before the House Judiciary Committee last Tuesday would like to amend the Constitution in this respect, perhaps even to introduce dogmatic passages into it. It is impossible for them to win success in any endeavor of the kind.

We learn by a despatch from Washington to a contemporary that, after the clergymen had made their speeches before the House Committee on Tuesday, a lawyer arose and said that "there were persons who desired to be heard on the other side of the question. The suggestion was a shocking one to the religious representatives, and for a moment a dead silence filled the room. The Chairman in low tones responded that the committee would con-

sider the request." It does not seem to us necessary or desirable that the other side of the question should be heard by the committee. The change sought for by a few men is not desired by the American people. It would not be in the luterest of religion. It would not premote the religious or the political or other interests of the community. It could not affect the government of God. The speeches of its advocates seem to us grossly irreverent, especially when they speak of honoring the Almighty" by putting His Name in the Federal Constitution, as an amendment thereto!

By what authority does President CLEVELAND take a public vessel of the Cuised states as his boat to go absolute with "ado."

Will fine him below by what authority it descends to such little things as in print such a paregraph as the above? two to "Ecchanisms Same."

We could elte many important authorities, but for the mement we will rest the case on the following: "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL" Exedus Ex. 15.

There is no reason for laughing at the Nebraskan who has trained twelve Leghorn chickens for a long-distance tramp from Omaha to San Francisco. It is a good thing to do. The trainer may settle questions that have always been in dispute: Is the Leghorn chicken long-winded? Can any one of the breed hold out on a pedestrian match of a thousand miles? Is the biped merely a sprinter? There is no way of getting at all the facts but by experiment, and Mr. Davis of Omaha is the experimenter in the interest of science and sport. He himself will accompany the twelve Leghorns from the Missouri River across the plains over the mountains, and on to the Parisc. The betting men will Coast by that treaty. England, upon the facts reported by the local examiner to the performance of their priestly functions.

from the telegraph stations along the rests. We commend Mr. Davis for his ptuck. Every man who throws light upon a disputed ques tion is a benefactor.

The Journal of the Knights of Labor prints severe arraignment of TERRECE V. POWDERLY who was recently removed from the office of General Master Workman, for entering a suit court against the Order to recover back salary alleged to be due to him. "His action. the critic sars. "Is most deplorable, and is not that of a true Knight." "Is he determined. that of a true Knight." Is he determined, since he cannot play the leader, to prove the villals of knighthood?" We quote further from

"Had be once considered at what an examine conhas been accumulated in the treasury the few triffing dollars that remain there, and which he now seek through the agency of the courts to draw from it, beld as a sacred trust for the general advancement of the cause, the product of years of toll spent in the pit, at the hammer, at the least, or in the field in the best of the hammer, at the seem, or in the field in the heat of a score-hing American was, or marphap when faring the key hinsts of winter on the top of a box our in the great West, with the thermometer at 60° below zero, a body-consuming and somi-destroying labor which at times has been compelled to take bread from the months of hougery children that the member might keep himself in good standing and the Order have the where within to carry on the great struggle for emancipation; had he considered these things, he never would have taxes the action he has or then taking it have demonstrated to the world that he was only in the cause for the leading there was in leatership."

These words are bitter; but we suppose that POWDERLY has a right to his back pay, and has also the right to sue for it in the courts. Debte

must be paid, though the Order fall.

HONEST JOURNALISM Will Have Nothing to D. With Schemes for

From the New House Evening Register, We have on our desk before us a score of schemes to increase our circulation. Not one of them concerns the publication of a newspaper. Not one of them offers one more column of news to our readers nor increases the value of our advertising space a penny. Each scheme, if employed, would be a confession

One of the schemes is a history of the United States, which is offered to us on easy terms, we to sell it to our readers at an increased price. It is an inducement to enter the book business. It involves the abominable couper scheme, which is a humbug pure and simple from the newspaper point of view. Another scheme is "a sixteen-page booklet." posed of to our readers "as a weekly supplement, or say, print six coupons and charge ten cents for the complete book." The book would cost us six or seven cents, and we would sell it for ten, making a profit of three or four cents per copy, plus the profit on the six papers containing the six coupons. For each sale of a book the profit would be almost as much as the original wholesale price of the book itself.

This is doing newspaper business under false pretences. But it is unnecessary to enumerate offered us "to increase our circulation," each one of which is foreign to the reputable busi-

ness of publishing a newspaper.

That a reaction will sconer or later take place in this method of commending a newspaper to the community in which it circulates, and that the newspaper that conducts its business in the mean time along the legitimate lines of journalism will stand higher in public esteem than ever, is as sure as that "honesty is the best policy." And while it is the duty of a properly conducted newspaper to deal fairly and honorably with the public, it is no less tha duty of the public to support the newspaper so

"MASS" AT ST. MART'S

And at St. Ignatius's to Not Really Mann but a Hybrid Service from Many Elinais. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Two Protestant Episcopal churches in this city iSt. Mary eral daily newspapers that mass is celebrated ments do not state that the churches are Protare strangers in the city read the printed notices and visit those churches, where they find that the alleged mass is a service garbled from the English prayer books of King Ed-

from the English prayer books of Ring Edward VL and 1962 A. D. and the recently improved Prayer Book issued by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

While the Roman tatholic attendants at these services are wondaring why the clergy do not recognize the reasonableness of advertising that it is the Analican office of holy communion that is celebrated, they are likely to notice the puzzled expression of countenance of Protestant Episcopal attendants who have some from alar to communicate only to find that at the high mass the laity have no opportunity to receive the communion. The sarry of the Greek service books.

The services are conducted with a degree of dignity, impressiveness, exquisite tasts and solumnity seldom observed in immen Cathering and the Cardenant Episcopal attendants who have some from alar to communicate only to find that at the high mass the laity have no opportunity for receive the communion. The Book of Common Prayer in conformity with the rubrica, but the high esiberation is a warn for the well, and Mr. Walters will have an inexhaustible supply of pure running water. The foreign and semi-barbarous ornaments of the Greek service books.

The services are conducted with a degree of dignity, impressiveness, exquisite tasts and solumnity seldom observed in immendiate the foreign and semi-barbarous ornaments.

The services are conducted with a degree of dignity, impressiveness, exquisite tasts and solemnity seidom observed in lioman Catholic churches in America, and unknown in the slovenly services of the Low Church Episcopalians, while the music of the high celebrations is, in the opinion of competent musical critica, the best rendering in town of the societisatical compositions of the matera, and because of the sensuous services, the high character, elequence, and learning of the rectors the churches are crowded.

It would be tetter for the general public of strangers in our city if the advertisements made it clear that the masses are not masses, and that Protestant Episcopalians are got expected to communicate at the high celeurations.

Market 8. MARCH 8.

Judge McLennan on a Duty of N. wanapore Tress the Phina Glactree Judge P. B. McLennan of this judicial dis-

trict makes a good impression on the bench. Acquaintance with him as he presided here made friends at the Oneida county har and with the reading public who gained knowledge of him from the Observe. He has been presid-ing in Watertown and has had a libel suit

the reading puttice who gained knowledge of him from the Chaster. He has been presiding in Watertown and has had a libel suit before him.

There was a peculiar herse trade up in Jefferson county and the victim took his story to the Watertown Prints and it was trinted. The horse trader brought suit against both the newspaper and the informant. The defence was well prepared and was successful. The cross-examination of the plaintiff was a feature of the trial which tended to relieve the defence. In giving the case to the jury Judge McLennan said some good and nuite characteristic things. For one thing he stated the duty of the newspaper to its constituency quite plainty. We quote a paragraph:

If I was a swinds and if this man, in consummating this desi, was a swindler, was acting in that capacity be cannot maintain this action against either capacity, be cannot maintain the action against either constituency of the order maintain the action against either the best of the defendant. For any consumption of the defendant and his meinteer, it was a swindle and the second of the defendant and his paper assist farther perpetration. Any reputable paper assist its further perpetration. Any reputable made to expose fruid the state, they are not inside for an action of their.

The jury found "no cause of action "thus declaring that the Watertown Free had in this instance but done its duty to the community to which it furnishes the news.

It Sometimes Happens That Way,

Mrs. Mary E. Lease's oratory didn't seem impress New Yorkers as powerfully as it do the people of hansas.

A Revenue Tax on T opical Fruits. To Yes Ecrees or Yes Fra-No. The Senate sub-

attrate for the Wilson bill takes cretain leopical fruits, such as bananas and sineapples, from the free list, and makes them dufable at twenty per cent. As these fruits are consumed by the poorer classes and cannot be grawn in this country. What is the count-tancy of making the peer pay more for a fool product of another country, and in country. of another country not in competition with fruit of the same and grown in the United States Raw Year, Statel &

All the Pieces Are Not Lost,

Watermoon, March & .- It has been a year ago since the Democratic party assumed the regma of Govern-ment and things are presty had, but they might be

Impossible. From the Detroit Tolland. No conions soffin encioned his branch.
Not in about nor in adress they would him,"
For he hankered with the Graniste
and his comrades nover found him. THE CASHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Programme for the Next Seasten, 2 on dairy 16, at Plattaburgh. The Board of Studies for the Champlain Catholic Summer School has arranged the programme for the next session, beginning on July 14, at Plattsburgh. Bishop Spalding of Peoria will preach the opening sermon. The Jeanit Provincial the Rev. William Pardow, i to give four lectures on the Bible; the Southern novelist, R. M. Johnston, in five dis and cire the school tribute to the late and give the school tribute to the late Brother Ararias; George Parsons Lathrop is to discourse on the French Revolution in three lectures; Judge Robinson of Tale will have lectures on legal principles; the labor question will be treated in two lectures by the lev, Morgan Sheedy of Pittaburgh, and the geology of the Ausabic Chaem will be the subject of an address from the New York State Geologist, Prof. James Hall.

Repetal attention will be given in the coming seasion to conferences for the teachers in Christian Doctrine classes and for the reading circles.

Christian Doctrine classes and for the reading circles.

The Rev. Joseph McMahon of New York will deliver the lectures to reading circles. Ecclesiastical Art is assigned to the Rev. M. G. Flannery of Brooklyn. Special addresses will be given by the Rev. J. L. C. Veill. Dr. Valentins Browne, Walter G. Smith. Edmund Hurler, James Jeffrey Rocho, Dr. Consty, and Father Wayrich.

The success of the sebool has attracted attention among the Catholics of England, and they have begun to discuss the chances of an English cummer school. The Liverpool Caliboral Tract proposes that a party should be organized to visit Flattsburgh this year.

Remedy Better Than Corr.

Remedy Better Than Cere.

From the Consense Ireans.

A drungist said: "Meet people like a little whiskey and I don't make many exceptions. I had one queer customer, but I never gave him away. He was a minister in high standing, and almost a fanatical Prohibitionist. He would buy a quart bottle of whiskey about every ten days from me and always had it put in a peculiar bottle of his own. Ostensibly he bought it for jung troubles, as he coughed occasionally. To the whiskey I always had to add 10 cents worth of rock candy. I can't worth of glycerine and a little quinine, but not enough of the latter to make it bitter, and after awhile I omitted the quinine. Well, whiskey, glycerine and sugar is an imaginary remedy for colds, but it is a powerful good drink. My reverned friend's lung troubles continued for years. He is still afflicted, and still takes the same remedy. Otherwise he is a man in perfect health, and his lung trouble will never kill him."

Was She Won at Blee?

Was She Wen at Dies?

From Watne, Ind., March 6.—Two brothers of Miss Myrtle Shields, the young lady who married E. E. Crout, alias Willard, a few days ago, after an acquaintance of only a few hours, came to Fort Wayne to-day from Payne, 0, and were this evening in consultation with Prosecutor Coleriek. They assert that Crout has a wife and child in Chicago and is therefore guitty of bigamy. An investigation will be made. A sensational story in connection with the affair is that Crout and a friend. Jim Loomis of Chicago, threw diee for the young lady and Crout won. He met Miss Shields and represented himself as Willard, her correspondent, and the hasty marriage followed. She is helress to quite an estate and it is the desire of her Ohlo brothers to save her from the wiles of an adventurer. Miss Shields has an older eister who is a member of the Salvation Army.

From the Dolly Fromes Argon.

Moyson, March C. - While Daniel Neal of Wil-Moyson, March C.—While Daniel Neal of Williamstic was prospecting in the vicinity of Northwest Ridge a few days since he discovered in a pit where it had evidently been driven by dogs, a strange-looking animal. It was short-legged, standing about eighteen inches high, and had a head somewhat like a sheer, with two short horse. Its body was shaped like a goat's, color white, with black spots. It had evidently been in the hole some time as it eagerly devoured brouse which Mr. Neal broke off and threw to it. After some difficulty he succeeded in getting the animal from the hole, and, taking it upon his back, he packed it seven miles to bebee lake, where he loaded it upon a toboggan and hauled it to Williamstic, where it can now be seen.

Shot Himself After an Accident,

Francise for Francisco Chrossia.

Francisco March 6.—Chris Sandrini, a 10-year-old boy, got his foot caught in dismounting from a south-bound train this morning and shot himself in the head with a pistoi. His left foot is badly crushed, and the builet in his temple has destroyed the sight of both eyes. The ball lodged behind the left eye and could not be removed. Sandrini states that he resides at 1,502 Laguns street. San Francisco. He got caught by swinging off as the train stopped. He says the shooting was accidental. The general opinion is that he shot himself while frenzied with pain. His recovery is very doubtful, and should he survive he will be totally blind. He has the appearance of being a boy of good habits. From the San Francisco Chromoria

From the Chrismati Enquire .

INDIANAPOLIE. March ti—Anna Boristein is the only woman in Indiana who owns a locomotive. It is tied up in litigation with the chicago and Southeastern Ealiroad, and is of no practical use to the owner. She sued for its possession in the Boone Circuit Court, which decided in her favor, as well as allowing her \$150 damages. The case was decided in the lower court over a year ago. The railroad has now appealed to the Supreme Court. The law requires that a case must be appealed within a year after the lower court passed upon it, and it is doubtful if the ownership of the locomotive can be contended for in the Supreme Court.

Saved from a Pume by a Dog's Strategy. From the Mira op Oreposias.

Dillie, the 12-year-old daughter of John Flock, an Asotin countr, Wash, farmer, narrowly escaped attack from a mountain lion. At a sharp turn in the trail the girl came in full view of a large and ugly-looking lion. It slowly advanced toward her, when she called for the dog. The dog appeared upon the scene and made for the lien, but kept out of reach of the animal's sharp claws. The dog kept worring and tormenting the heast, to attract its attention from the child, until the little girl was out of harm's way, when it, too, left for the home of its master.

Stricken Blied and Dumb,

Frankrost Ky. March 5.—The Hon. John W. Blue of Marion is lying in a critical condition at the Capital Hotel. Saturday afternoon he was at the Governor's office talking over western Kentucky matters, when suddenly Mr. Blue toppied over and fell to the floor. He was placed it an easy chair, when it was learned that he was blind and speechless. Mr. Blue was apparently in the best of health at the time he was stricken. His physicians are of the orbition that the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain was the cause of the stroke. the option that the bursting of a stroke, in the brain was the cause of the stroke,

Mrr. Lenne an Heirens. From the Chicago Deally Test

Withira, Ean., March 6.—Mrs. Mary F. Lease received information to-day from Ireland that one of her maiden sunts had died several years ago, leaving a considerable fortune of which she is one of the beneficiaries. The will was made nineteen years ago, and the money has been accumulating at interest. The money may left to Mary Fitzabeth illine, and the connection between the daughter of Erin and the kanasa woman has only just been established in the minds of the trustees.

Transparent.

Groom 'en tour'. Everybody in the dining room must have seen through us. Bride - It was our own fault. We made per-fect spectacles of ourselves.

Lard Macaular on Curkons.

To say Encounce The Sem -Sir In the "Political Notes" in The new to day the writer says of the writer of the word cucken as applied to positionans without mani-ness or independence, that it seems thely to be shruded in as much himmrising as Humer's birth

shrunded a se much uncertainty as Humer's borth place. "Ac Let him turn to the scalding review by Macanian of Barary's Memotra and he will find the pangent critic indusing in three rigges on parallels. "The impulse which drow him toward a party in property was as irradiation as that which drove him toward a party in property was as irradiation as the aim which draws he draw shows are appreciable. The size which draws the cachor and the saw which the saw which draws he draw months are appreciable. The size which draws do not be abara. Saw ye when hinds the party and to his abara. Saw ye and a said the law which hinds the party who was asked his opinion of sames the first. Let ye a following the first have factor who was also his opinion of sames the first. Let ye a following the first which you had if ye live law has been written able his bits me.

Toward written allowed as a fine party to the years have have been written after years ago, these lines might have been written after years ago, these lines might have been written after years ago, these lines might have been written after a great and the same and political silentances as washington.

... to to believed that there is a great field for the suean countries. The machete, which is only a great countries. The United States Consni-General for toshow the people how to use better implements a trace could be created at once

This country takes all but a few thousand putner of the Tabiti wanting erop. The total imports are from 20,000 to 20,000 pounds. The price warter consider ably, but does not fall much below \$1 a pound. Topes which is the dried heriol of the recently, is a a as important export from fahiti to the Entire Places and the value of the product exported is often more than

SEGMOO per year. The existing tariff has cut of the importation of oranges from Tabiti.

-The Southern otter is still hunted in Florida for the sake of his fur, although it is inferior in quality to that of the sen ofter of Oragon and Alasks. So persisted has been the permit of the sen ofter in the far briefly west that the animal has become extremely a and The common otter of the firsth is an expert figherings and he is found only near watercourses or lake. It is the East Indian exter that has been faught to drive tab into ness as an aid to human failermen. —The American Tract Sectory, soon to erect a twenty.

stery building in Nasans street, is one of the cities bodies of the kind in America. The secrety has been sending our millions of treats, beens, leaders and the sike through its long life, and some of its padylantees. have been more widely circulated that almost say other printed matter. The society sends a vast amount of printed matter to the South, and takes a spec a la-

... The total eatch of Pacific for seals delivered and season at the ports of this country and British America was about 140,000 skins. About fifty reseals from British Columbia brought in nearly 70,000 skins from British Columbia brought in seasy victor seems from the coasts of British Columbia, Japan, and Rossa. Twenty schooners delivered nearly 3,000 skins at has Francisco, nearly 7,800 were sent to that port from the Pribyled Islands, and the Russian Scaletin Company seem to has Francisco from Petropaniovski mearly 22,200 skins.

— A from of New York carpet manufacturers has dearest of Great British by sending to

created consternation in Great Britain by sending to that country 40,000 rolls of carpet that were offered at rates considerably below those naked for Engirel and mosteb carpets of like grade. The result was an imme-diate reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in the price of the native product, and an order to produce at the mile special grades to compete with the American product. Meanwhile prejudice against American man-nfactures is industriously sown among the position

British purchasers.

—No country contributes so many immigrants to the
Cutted States in proportion to population as Norway,
It is chiefly the rural Norse that come to America and the immigrants are for the most part under 30 years of age. The Xorse are good farmers and thrifty cit-sens. They, as well as their neighbors, the Swedes, have a strong desire to make homes for themselves have a strong desire to make nones for insenseres and to have land and the conveniences of life. They frequently return to visit their sative country but they become permanent eltisons of the United States. Most of these that come are of marked peasant type

POLITICAL NOTES.

Tweive of the thirty Assembly districts of the city are unrepresented on C. S. Fairchild's State Aid Com-mittee of 113. All tweive are Demogratic districts.

sociate themselves from the fact that he may be the Republican candidate for Governor. Four years ago, it is recalled, Governor Flower and Mr. Selden were rival Chairmen of the Congressional campaign committees in Washington, and Mr. Flower was afterward elected Governor in 1801. It is Belden's turn now, his friends say. But they forget this point jet difference: The Congressional campaign conducted under Mr. Flower's Chairmanship was a sweeping Democratic triumph all along the line, whereas the campaign conducted under the auspices of Mr. Belden resulted in an overpowering and humiliating Republican defent.

Twenty-three of the Assembly district leaders of Tammany Hall hold positions under the municipal Government: seven de net.

The Aqueduct Commissioners have reduced from \$36,118 to \$34,420 the annual pay roll of their department, and have accomplished this by cutting of \$5,800 from their subordinates, leaving their own salaries of \$6,000 a year each intest. They have also adopted a series of rales and by-laws which for accuracy of state-ment and clearness of diction remind one strongly of the resolutions which were adopted by the New York County Democracy in the days of its greatest useful

There are 61,000 dweiling houses in New York city, There are 325,000 qualified voters or an average of four per house, ledging houses and hotels included.

The new Ninth Regiment armory on West Four completed, the only really substantial down-town One obstacle to the proposed revived or

Henry George for Mayor is the practical disappearance of all his labor supporters into the old parties. Bealin, Doody, Whorisky, McMackin. Ferrell, Wilkinson, Cambrings, and Ford are Milholiand Republicans, Archibaid and Daly are Faireniid anti-snappers, Bogari and a few others are in Tammany Hall, and Mr. George to about the only conspicuous survivor of a moves which seemed likely, eight years aga, to entirely rupt New York gity politica.

The changes wrought by politics are certainly supprising George W. Piunkitt, or Senator, and Thomas J. Hc. Manua. or Assemblymen, are now partners in the contracting business.

The restoration of two Republican election inspect-ors instead of one in each polling place in New York means 1.142 additional Republican appointers and a corresponding increase to the election expenses amounting this year to \$375,000 without

Poreign Notes of Real Interest, In the inland of St. Selena's total revenue for 1893 of 27.691 is included the odd item of "£139 received from dealers throughout the world for postage stamps. The population of the bland to but about 4,000, and to

steadily decreasing
Harr von Binmancron, editor of the Vienna FranceMar, has just celebrated his south birthday. He still actively works in the conduct of his paper, going to his

The Austrian army, at the close of 1893, consisted of 1.044,000 privates and 26,000 officers of all value the navy of 650 officers and 21,000 seamen. There were nearly 500 cases of suicide and attempted spicide in the army and navy during the year Beauty competitions have lost their charm in Europe, and a variation of the idea is under way in Beignin, where an ugir man's exhibition, to be held in Brussels

shortly, is being worked up. A substantial proce awaits the competitor who vanquishes all comers by the 1 de usness of his countenance.

Fince the discovery several weeks ago of the presence of petrolsum in a well of drinking water in Somer-ck, Lug-and, experiments have been made in the region, and the results show the existence of oil in many places in the district. Bering is still proceeding, and the experis think oil will be found there in abundance

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh, and furr as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly indignant that the horses' tails were docked before the gift was shipped to England and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse in accept the horses. They propose to prosecute the parties responsible for the docking. The experiment of shipping butter from australia for the English market was appreciately made a few months ago, and a considerable trade has resulted. Frui shipments of eggs and choose have been made in the past few works, and the goods arrived in London,

after a six Weeks' steather voyage, perfectly fresh and awest. The eggs were rubbed over with grease and parked in bran from, or lime.

There was a singular beam in the matrimen as market in England last year whether because of or despite the fard times is an interesting point for speculation. There were more people married that a the third quarter of last year than in any similar t as

ter of the last ten years, with the exception of the The marriage rate was highest in London, whele lard times were generally reported to be most fe Negriy 36 000 tens of tobacco are annual risk aumed in France, according to recent and a Af-tick assue 79.000 tons are used for any angle of the chewing, and the remainder for son! I have an in-crease of 7.000 tons over the consumption of twenty years ago, but there has been little chappe in the ast

ten years, except that the quantity of soul used or gradually demonstrate. Searly a month of the toleran te consumed to Farts and its auburbs. A remarkable success of a new submarine total build for the Hainn Government is alleged in reports from Specia. At the official trial there errors when ago two time Admirals and several other officers on barned on the best and were shut in. "The best immediate f disappeared under the water, and thus traversed the solice imput of the guif returning to the surface & close proximity to the training ship Maria are site.

against which it frigured to discharge a torped."
The French language is generally considered and
stated to be breedominant, as it is the efficial inf-guege of Brigiam, but returns just embedded show this Bot to be so. In a population of rather more than a x minimum 2.764.27% of the inhabitants apear femilia only, while Franch only is apolem by but 2.685.072 a proportion of all per cent Franch and all per cent Franch. Over 700.000 people apear both targuages. Photo are in Selgium, in round numbers, \$8,000

mak 64.000 French and 4.000 English residents.